REGISTERED No. 79.—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,499.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	
Half Year "	Rs. 42
Three Months "	" 24
One Month "	" 14
	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, &c., to be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Feb. 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	March 1873
" Ratnagherry	25	" Colombo	3
" Vingorla	26	" Galle	4
" Goa	24	" Negapatam	5
" Carwar	24	" Pondicherry	8
" Mangalore	26	" Madras	10
" Cannanore	26	" Coconada	11
" Tellicherry	26	" Vizagapatam	13
" Calicut	27	" Chittagong	13
" Beypore	27	" Gopaulpore	14
" Cochin	28	" False Point	15
" Allepey	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	15

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route for the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry Mountains, Madras, &c., who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.—

Interchangine Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baedad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUARDEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOOREAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th February 1873, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Feb. 1873.	Leave BUSHEH	March 1873
" Kurrachee	March 4	Arrive Fao	19
" Gundava	4	" Mahoreah	19
" Muscat	7	" Bushire	21
" Bunder Abbas	9	" Linga	26
" Lingah	11	" Bunder Abbas	28
" Bahrein	11	" Muscat	30
" Gundava	15	" Gundava	April 1
" Fao	15	" Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSHEH	16	" BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th October 1871.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE first-class Magnificent full power Steam-ship COLOMBO, Capt. in McNAB, will have most of her splendid accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted up in every way for their comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

Apollo Street, Fort.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (n.m.), will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for 1st class Passengers and will carry a PURSER and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URSINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL 28TH FEBRUARY.

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer NORTH-BROOK, 1,959 Tons, 120 Horse Power, classed 90 A 1 at Lloyd's, and built specially for the East India Trade, has very superior accommodation for EIGHT PASSENGERS. The Cabins are planned so that they can be occupied by TWO FAMILIES, for whom special terms can be arranged.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
" Suez	£ 30
" Malta	£ 30

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 9th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£6
Suez	28	22	8
Port Said	30	23	9
Alexandria	32	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	58	38	14-10

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,112 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 "	600 "	on 17th "
AUSTRALIA	3,648 "	600 "	on 31st "
KHEDIVE	3,742 "	600 "	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 "	500 "	on 28th "
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 "	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

BURLINGTON HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN, 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, NEXT TO Messrs. CAMA BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain H. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, Captain J. Gowen, R.N.R., will LEAVE as above, and bring also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any amount of Cargo, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY:

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant Drafts on their Correspondents in their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. VIRAGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. All CLAIMS arising from deficiency or damaged Cargo, UNLESS SETTLED BEFORE the DEPARTURE of the VESSEL from Harbour, will NOT BE ENTERTAINED.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ARIEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their RIDS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for entry, indorsed and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bundar.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents S.S. Ariel.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Bone-hold Furniture comprising fine Plate, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Henry Manisty, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

An invoice of superior English-made Slated and Brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece-Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

9 Cases White and Coloured Lappets and Scarfs.
5 do. Silk Bordered Dhoocties.
3 do Coloured Woollen Cloth.
5 do. Colour Prints.
2 Bales Grey Dhoties.
15 do. Grey Shirtings.
2 Iron Stoves for 20 and 120 persons.

On account of the underwriters, saved from the wrecked steamer Taptee.

1 Chronometer.
2 Ste m Gauge.
8 Copper Pots and Covers.

AUCTION SALE of Shares of the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, a Share Bazaar, by order of the Mortgagee Dam-dhur Samjee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gungadass Toolsidass.

2 Shares of the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company, No. 189 and 261.

Bombay, 20th February 1873. MENESSE & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, a d J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 15 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 15 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course the world must thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0	to £50
" Earrings	" £1 10	to £10
" Lockets	" £1 0	to £20
Suites	" £10 10	to £56
Chains	Per Ounce " £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10	to £100.
" Earrings	" £5	to £50.
" Lockets	" £5	to £100.
" Rings	" £5	to £500.
" Suites	" £50	to £500.

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—The PROPERTY of this Company is NOW AVAILABLE for the LANDING and SHIPMENT of all DUTY FREE GOODS, at rates ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. below those of any other Bunder.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in LAND COMPANIES, LANDING CONTRACTORS, and MUCCADUMS, will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., to CONSIDER certain CLAUSES of the PORT TRUST BILL as affecting private properties and rights on the foreshore of the harbour, and to resolve on such course of action as may promise best to secure perfect liberty to private enterprise and trade.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers, Freere Land & Pier Company (Limited).

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1873.

FORT AND COLABA WARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has, THIS DAY, ATTACHED his CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOKS of the FORT and COLABA WARD.

Appeals against the rate must be presented to the Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions within ten days from this date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner in Council's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1873.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the WILL annexed, to the ESTATE of JAMES HENDERSON, Esquire, late of Littlewood Park, in the Parish of Tullynessle, and County of Aberdeen, in Scotland, who died on or about the 14th day of May 1870, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant. NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS of the said JAMES HENDERSON are required to send in their Claims up to a Date to be named by the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. RIMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 18th March 1873, next, and that the Administrator will, after that day, proceed to distribute the Estate of the said James Henderson without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 18th day of February 1873.

RIMINGTON & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require during six months, commencing from 1st March next (estimated at 30 tons). Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on FRIDAY, the 21st February, instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The per on whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Store keeper's Office, Byculla, 19th February 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO WATCHMAKERS, &c.

This Company is prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIRS of the POCKET TIME-PIECES, and the WINDING-UP and KEEPING in REPAIR of the CLOCKS at ALL the STATIONS and OFFICES on the LINE extending from BOMBAY to NAGPOOR and BOMBAY to RAICHORE, for one year, from 1st April next.

Further information may be ascertained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Byculla.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Repairing Clocks and Watches" will be received by the Agent at the Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 4th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in Cash as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of same to find Security amounting to Rs. 3,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 19th February 1873.

WANTED, an ENGLISH CLERK: one accustomed to Insurance business preferred. Address P., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, for the Season, a commodious BUNGALOW, furnished with every necessary; will situated for view, bazaar, and water. Moderate terms. "R. W.," Gazette Office.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

		Quarts. Cash.	Credit.	Pints. Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
JOHANNISBERGER	per doz.	45 0	50 0		
RUDESHEIMER	"	36 0	40 0	19 0	21 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	"	35 0	40 0	19 0	21 0
MARCOBRUNNER	"	30 0	35 0	17 0	19 0
SUPERIOR OLD STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	"	27 0	30 0		
HATTENHEIM	"	27 0	30 0	15 0	17 0
HOCHEIMER	"	25 0	28 0	14 0	16 0
KIRSCH	"	25 0	28 0	14 0	16 0
NIERSTEIN	"	25 0	28 0	14 0	16 0
BODENTHAL	"	21 0	24 0	11 0	13 0
LAUBENHEIM	"	15 0	17 0	9 0	10 0

Moselles.

SCHARZBERG	per doz.	32	0	36	0	18 0	20 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	"	30	0	34	0	17 0	19 0
MUSCATEL MO-ELL	"	24	0	27	0	14 0	16 0
WINNINGEN	"	23	0	22	8	10 8	12 0

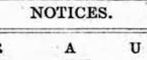
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

The Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., FOR JANUARY 1873, Sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,



CHEMISTS, &c.,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shade Sauce, which was entered, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully fine, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckless and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and, STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlan s' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and courts of europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have occasion them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,

20, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, PROPRIETORS.

RESH ARRIVAL OF FASHINABLE MILLINERY.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

MILLINER, DRSS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKNECK TIES," &c., &c. "WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

THE LAST WEEK.

SILKS.	FRENCH CHINTZES.
CAMBRICS.	FRENCH CRETONNES.
MUSLINS.	DAMASK CLOTHS.
PIQUES.	DAMASK NAPKINS.
TARLATANS.	TOWELS.
GRENADINES.	CURTAINS.
MOHAIRS.	TABLE CLOTHS.
WOOL POPLIN.	RUGS.
SERGES.	CARPETS.
SHAWLS.	LINEN DAMASKS.
JACKETS.	IRISH LINENS.
CAPES.	BED QUILTS.
SUN SHADES.	AIR BEDS.
UMBRELLAS.	TRAVELLING BAGS.
GLOVES.	GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
HATS.	CHILDREN'S BOOTS.
LACES.	EAU DE COLOGNE.
HOSIERY.	POMADE.
COLLARS.	BRUSHES.
TIES.	STUDS & LINKS.
WOOL REPPS.	HABERDASHERY.

AND

A GREAT VARIETY OF

ARTICLES

TOO NUMEROUS TO DETAIL.

KEELL'S

EMPORIUM

OF

FASHION,

15, MEADOW STREET.

HOT MINCED MUTTON PIES, at BAPTY'S SHOP, opposite the *Gazette* Office, daily from 1 to 3 P.M., Price (Cash) 3 as. each.

BAPTY'S CABIN and SHIP BISCUITS are unequalled in India for excellence of quality and lowness of price.

BAPTY'S FRESH KILN-DRIED FLOUR, in tins, warranted to keep good twelve months, is better and cheaper than any imported flour.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF THE

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY 1873.

With alterations in G. I. P. Railway Tables which come into operation to-day.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Interior Routes.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore..... "Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....6, Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund....." Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

LOST, on the 4th instant, a plain GOLD LOCKET, with a black enamel Cross on one face. Any one bringing the same to the Office of FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, will be Rewarded.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES, as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the first clay and cheaper than corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

For prices and full particulars apply to

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.,
Sole Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WM. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.,

(AUTHOR OF CATTLE FOOD ADULTERATIONS, ETC.)

ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

Soils, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods, and every description of Chemical and Microscopical Analyses conducted.

LABORATORY, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

GRAND STAND SEASON TICKETS NOW

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SLIGHT inquiry for Mofussil shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nos. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
*	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
16,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	10s	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ex. Issue	250
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 2 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	
.....	£20	19 17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£10	10 2 6	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,400
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	445

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,730
600	1,250	all	500.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,160
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,580
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,700
900	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	940
1,000	750	150	25*	Broach Mills	920
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1,250
120	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,0 0
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,680
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	1.0 p.s	Oriental	2,700
200	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,650
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

158	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	5 0	all	10 p.c.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	235
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co	7,500
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co	1,975
200	500	all	30 p.s.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,100
353	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co	2,800 nl.
150	2,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	7,400
200	2,500	1,800	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	880
200	1,000	all	200 p.s.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	220 p.s.	Hydr aulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	160
200	400	350	425 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	617½
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
400	800	750	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
80,000	50	all	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld	102
5,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Preacher & Co	470
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	25	12½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Bank	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	223

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872 ...	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A comparatively large business has been done yesterday in consequence of an improved demand ruling for Mooltan and Persia, but we have no change to report in values. The principal buyers for Marwar, Guserat, Kattywar, and such other districts are still indisposed to buy, and there appears to be no probability for any improvement as likely to shortly take place in the demand for the districts. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms :—

1,500	pieces	Grey Shirtings, fine	40	in.	39	yds. 7 lbs.	Rs.	4 14 3
1,000	„	„	40	„	39	„ 7½	„	5 7 0
1,000	„	„	40	„	39	„ 7½	„	5 7 0
1,250	„	„	40	„	39	„ 7	„	4 12 0
900	„	„	40	„	39	„ 6	„	4 4 0
1,500	„	„ Mad'polloms	32	„	24	„ 3	„	2 3 0
300	„	White Jace nets	40	„	20	„	„	3 2 6
300	„	„	40	„	29	„	„	2 7 6
350	„	„	40	„	29	„	„	2 11 6
300	„	„	40	„	20	„	„	2 15 6
300	„	„	40	„	29	„	„	3 3 6

COTTON.

The market closed steady, but to induce business the sellers accepted a decline of Re. 1 per candy in Broach M. G. and Hingunghaut. The following are our closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)			at	Rs.	228 to	Rs. 230
„ Akote	„		at	„	235 to	„ 236
„ Broach M. G.	„		at	„	256 to	„ 257
„ Hingunghaut	„		at	„	234 to	„ 262
„ Dholleruh (May delivery)			at	„	243 to	„ 228

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100	candies	New Broach M. G. (Ready)		at	Rs.	256
100	„	„	(„)	at	„	256 to 257
50	„	„ Hingunghaut	(„)	at	„	261
100	„	„ Khandeish W.S.	(„)	at	„	211
40	„	„ Ve avut	(„)	at	„	212 to 216
125	„	„ Curaugo W.S.	(„)	at	„	217
25	„	„ Nuggur W.S.	(„)	at	„	222½
25	„	„ Akote	(„)	F.P.B. at	„	237
50	„	„	(„)	F.P.B. at	„	238
25	„	„ Oomrawuttee	(„)	at	„	230
100	„	„	(„)	F.P.B. at	„	232
50	„	„ Julgaum	(„)	at	„	232½
25	„	Old Dholleruh W.S.	(„)	at	„	177

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30 to 40's at 27½ as. per lb.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 15th February 1873.

Open 389½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,516	0	0
Merchandize	78,898	0	0
Earth Trains	1,009	0	0
Electric Telegraph	817	0	0
Total Rs.	122,240	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.			
Coaching	46,835	0	0
Merchandize	106,426	0	0
Earth Trains	1,629	0	0
Electric Telegraph	759	0	0
Total Rs.	155,199	0	0
Decrease Rs.	32,959	0	0

CALCUTTA.—15TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

6 per cents. at Rs. 102 to 102-2, and small sums at Rs 102-4 to 102-6.

4½ per cents, of 1872, at Rs. 103-11.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-6.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolms & Cocabolls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. nominal.
	Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 5s.
Liverpool		£3 5s.
Havre		£3 10s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Rustom (s)	Pead	Goa, Feb. 17.
	Louisa	Lever	Rangoon, Jan. 22.
	Thomas Parker (s)	Eggleslell	Sunderland, Jan. 11.
	Newcastle	Teesdale	Newcas tle, 8 p. m.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	William Leavitt	Leavitt	Rangoon.
	Zephyrus	Dennis	Coromandel Coast.
	Scottish Bride	Geisler	Kurrachee.

The ship Manila, Hamilton, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Virago, to Liverpool.

Steamer Indis, to Genoa, &c.

Steamer Lady Clare, to Trieste.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European, 250 barrels alum, Tejpall Camma,

Ariel s, 2 cases silvered glass, Nowrjee Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Indian Queen, 5 bales canvas, Tejpall Camma; 4 Dossabhoy Pestonjee, 40 bales do.; 51 casks ale, Cursetjee Pestonjee Framjee; 100 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee Ballwalla; 231 cases oilmanstores and soap, and 10 casks carbonate of soda, Rabhoy Tyabbolly.

Colombo s, 3 cases candles, A. Salmon and Co.

Virago s, 48 cases champagne, B. Mauockjee Punthukey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lady Allan, 54 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 600 bundles galls, Pursottum Narranjee.

Phrenologist, 67 bales cotton, Dharsee Bhimjee.

Eri King s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 70 bales cotton, Peel, Gussels & Co.

Redewater s, 150 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stenart & Co.; 400 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 500 bundles nuxvomics, Goculdass Madowjee.

Colombo s, 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Prieswerck & Co.; 53 bales cotton, P. Pranjevundass; 110 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Whitburn s, 67 bales cotton, Premjee Luckmedass; 93 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 11 bales wool, F. Goolamhusson; 60 bales wool, J. D. Vuria; 54 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

North Tyne s, 1,700 bundles myrabolloms, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales wool, Forbes and Co.; 17 boxes coffee, and 42 boxes dry ginger, Mooljee Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.

Hutton s, 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

European s, 1,000 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.; 50 tons old iron, G. Khanbhoy; 20 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Ariel s, 250 bags wheat, Becherdass Ambladass.

Stirling s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Virago s, 195 cwts horns, F. M. Dauna.

FOR LONDON.

Clifford s, 14 cases mother o'pearl shells, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 1 tale hide, Ralli Brothers; 24 bales hides, Suckoor Woosman; 10 bags wheat, W. Nicol and Co.; 10 cases fishmaws, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein and Co.; 50 robbins dry ginger, H. H. Hajee Adum; 56 cases oilbanum, Dartoobhoy Doosa; 115 bales coir yarn, H. L. Fisher & Co.; 16 bales hides, Dewjee Canjee; 1 case shawls, W. Nicol & Co.; 80 bundles deer horns, H. M. Huskel.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon, 61 bags coffee, W. Nicol & Co.

Hindoostan s, 390 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Athelstane s, 1,100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 26 bales hides, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 400 bags ground nuts, Alsen, Riebe & Co.; 589 bags gingelly seed, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 10 bales hides, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—19TH FEBRUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th February, 11-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 49 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th February, 11-57 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 29 minutes.

Via Suez, 19th February, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th February, 3-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 22 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th February, 3-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 23 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 19th February, 40 A.M. Time in transit, 9 hours 10 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 19th February, 11 A.M. Time in transit, 10 hours 49 minutes.

Latest dates from Indian Branch.

Time occupied in the transmission of Indian Messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. 19th Feb.

From Calcutta	Max.	Min.
	2 5	0 3
„ Galle	6 54	6 10
„ Kurrachee	5 43	1 34
„ Madras	0 29	0 12

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th February, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th February, 11-50 A.M.; via Turkey, 18th February, 11-57 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th February, 9-38 A.M.; via Turkey, 18th February, 4 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London. Cables between Jamaica and Porto Rico and between Dominica and Martinique interrupted.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Weir, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, from leave, from Jinjeera.

Gibbard, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.

Boyd, Captain, Commissariat Dept., on duty, from Poona.

MacLayton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poorundhur.

FEBRUARY 18.

Orr, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Miller, Lieutenant Colone', Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Ho land, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 19.

Humfrey, Captain, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, from Poorundhur.

Daniell, Lieutenant, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, from Poorundhur.

Lowett, Major, 48th Madras Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Bellary.

Fraser, Captain, 40th Bengal Regiment N. I.

VanderGucht, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Morar Gwalior.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Fluton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Poona.

Byrne, Vet. Surgeon, 16th Lancers, to join, to Secundrabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Lawrencepore, 10th February 1873.

G. O. C. C. dated the 31st Dec. 1872, p. 627, directing Lt Col C. MeW. Mercer, R. A., to proceed to England and join the 11th Brigade, is cancelled.

Head Quarters, Lawrencepore, 12th February 1873.

The Com C is pleased to order the following postings and removals of Depy Judge Advocates :—

Bt Col W Fullerton, Depy Judge Advocate, is transferred from the Presidency and Eastern Frontier districts to the Allahabad Division, and will proceed to Allahabad on his return from furlough.

Bt Col C St G Brownlow, Depy Judge Advocate, will, on return from furlough, resume his duties at Jubbulpore.

Lt Col C F Browne, Depy Judge Advocate, is transferred from the Allahabad Division to the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Districts.

Capt an Bt Lt Col C Nedham will continue to officiate in the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Districts, during the absence on furlough of Lt Col C F Browne.

Lt Col A H B Bruce, Ben S C, is, at his own request, transferred from Agra to Delhi, for general duty.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 25	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	Mar. 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	Feb. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	Mar. 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday	Feb. 25 Monday	May 5
„	Mar. 11 „	„ 19
„	„ 25 „	June 2
„	Apr. 8 „	„ 16
„	„ 22 „	„ 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday	Mar. 8 Saturday	May 10
„	Apr. 5 „	June 23
„	May 3	

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 5 as. 8 pice.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.	
Monday	Mar. 17	Monday	Feb. 24
„	Apr. 14	„	Mar. 24
„	May 12	„	Apr. 21
„	June 6	„	May 19
		„	June 13

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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One Month	..... ditto	„	5	0 0
One Week	..... ditto	„	1	8 0

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe. .. „ 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873,

ONE RUPEE ADMISSION.

FROM THIS DATE the PRICE of ADMISSION will be ONE RUPEE, Saturdays excepted, on which days Season Ticket-holders only will be admitted, or on payment of Rupees Two at the Gate.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

20th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments:—

The Offices of the three Daily Papers.
The Byculla Press.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
Messrs. Keap & Co., Fort, Byculla, and Malabar Hill.
Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla.
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The Manager, Adelphi Hotel.
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Single Season Tickets at	.....	Rs 10 each.
Double Season Tickets at	.....	„ 15 „
Family Tickets of Three at	.....	„ 20 „
Family Tickets of Four at	.....	„ 25 „
Family Tickets of Six at	.....	„ 30 „

SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE, but only AVAILABLE for the PERSON they are ISSUED to.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

10th February 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MAYNE—February 11th, at Bolarum, Deccar, the wife of Major J.O. Mayne, Royal (Madras) Engineers, of a daughter.

MAINWARING—February 12th, at Bukloh, near Dalhousie the wife of Captain E. P. Mainwaring, 4th Goorkha Regiment of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

REMFRY—GREEVES—February 15th, at the Wesleyan, Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Richards, Henry Hamilton, Remfry, Solicitor, to Annie Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. W. Greeves, of Lonsdale Square, London.

KELLY—McMULLEN—February 13th, at Christ Church, Dehra Doon, by the Rev. A. D. James, James Graves Kelly, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps, to Livy, daughter of R. McMullen, Esq., late H. M.'s Customs.

DEATH.

CORLEY—February 12th, at No. 90, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Catherine Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr. T. Groom Corley.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1873.

In some quarters it appears not to be understood, or only to be very imperfectly understood, how it is that the Report of the Committee on the Carwar Railway, and more particularly the Resolution of the Bombay Government on that Report, has created so much just indignation. It is far from our wish to use harsh language at any time, and we take much more pleasure in dwelling upon the beneficial action of Government officers than in criticising its mistakes. Indeed it is one of our special grievances against the present Government of Bombay that it has allowed us so few opportunities of giving expression to the feelings of benevolence towards it with which our spirit overflows, and has forced us to use, however unwillingly, the language of reproof and warning.

This Carwar Railway Resolution affords a very good example of what we have most seriously to complain of in the action of our Government. The question regarding that railway is not merely a question as to whether or not the Government is likely to waste the public money in the construction of it. Waste of the public money is in itself a serious evil against which public writers are bound to protest; but as regards the Carwar Railway there are two still more important questions at stake.

The first of these questions is whether the railway which it is now proposed to make with public money is not calculated, when made in the present state of railway construction in India, to dislocate the existing commercial arrangements of Western India to no good purpose and to such an extent as to inflict a serious injury upon the country beyond any direct pecuniary loss which may be caused. The second question is whether, when a scheme of such importance is opposed by some of the ablest of the Government's own officers, by the most influential portion of the Press, and by the larger portion of the mercantile community, it is fair or in any way excusable for the Bombay Government to give it all its unreserved support, not on the grounds into the validity of which it was appointed to inquire, but on other grounds which have never been properly laid before the country at all, much less been fairly enquired into.

We think that is a very temperate statement of the real questions at issue in connection with the Carwar Railway, and Sir Philip Wodehouse will commit a great mistake, and one which may be fatal to his reputation, if he allows himself to be deceived on this subject, by the ingenious invention which has been got up to the effect that we have condemned the Carwar Railway Resolution in too strong terms. There is always a small amount of people who will fall in with such a notion, simply because they do not know what else to say, but such a delusion is surely too gross an illusion for an administrator and statesman like Sir Philip Wodehouse. Excellency's capacity and experience in the grave questions which his resolution the Carwar Railway Committee's Report necessarily raised.

In answer to these questions we venture to say this impossible to acquit the Resolution being a direct and insulting defiance public opinion, and indeed of every on entitled to be heard on the subject hand. In saying so, we do not refer to the intuitous insults which are to be found in the resolution, such as that the Committee's inquiry disproves the vehement "assertions made some since to the prejudice of the Carwar railway scheme." These are bad enough; not only are they palpably false in fthey are in bad taste in a Government ution. But it is not such ebullitions of that we refer to at present, but a far more serious matter—the basing of an unured recommendation of the Carwar Rail and an unreserved recommendation for immediate construction of it on grounds which have never been inquired into, and because an additional and new scheme the operation which would go far to destroy the value of estimates on which the Committee and the Government have based their estimate in regard to probable returns of the Carwar Railway.

Let us ask our readers to recall the curious circumstances of this case. The projected railway, being a matter of very considerable importance to Western India and to the commercial community of Bombay, was very widely discussed and very generally condemned. A great part of these grounds of condemnation have been sustained by the Committee's Report, though the Government Resolution claims the contrary. (We are afraid that, disregarding misrepresentation, we must use what may be called "strong language," and say that the Resolution claims the contrary

mittee also so far agreed with the verdict which the most instructed and most competent opinion in India had before come to on the subject as to decide that the counter project to the Carwar Railway was preferable to it. Now in such circumstances, what was the course which an impartial Government, a Government which desired to act only on sound information and which had respect for sound public opinion, would have pursued? It would certainly have acknowledged the reasonableness of the objections which had been brought against the Carwar Railway, and the Committee's endorsement of these objections. And if it had been urged, on any new unexamined grounds, to recommend the Carwar Railway, it would have said, "No, Gentlemen! Inquiry has substantiated some of "the gravest of the objections to this scheme "and, as an impartial Government, having at "heart the interests of the Presidency committed "to our charge, we shall not again allow ourselves to be carried away from our proper position, and we therefore refuse to recommend "this scheme now that it is advanced on grounds "which have not been investigated, discussed, "and weighed."*

Such a course would have been in accordance with the better traditions of all the Governments of India and with the general spirit of the Civil Service; but instead of following it, or even attempting a pretence of doing so, the Government of Bombay eagerly snatched at the opportunity which offered itself of recommending the construction of the Carwar Railway on unexamined grounds. In all the discussions which took place on this subject prior to the appointment of the Committee, not a word was said of extending the Carwar-Gudduck line to Bellary and so connecting it both with Madras and Bombay by rail. Not a word, we say, was heard of this project until (having noticed the timid, half-hearted way in which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce entered into the matter, and its ignoring of the services rendered in it by our predecessor, and seeing the advisability, in the public interest, of extending inquiry into the railway system of Western and Southern India) we made the following remarks in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23rd August last:—

"While we are going to lay burdens on a distressed country for the sake of constructing rails which will bring cotton quickly to the coast at a particular port, it behoves us to consider what are the prospects of the Indian cotton traffic in general. If these prospects are far from good, and if it be likely that the price offered in Europe for Indian cotton will soon fall to so low a rate as to offer little inducement to the Indian cultivators to continue producing cotton for the foreign market, immense sums will have been almost uselessly sunk in the Carwar-Gudduck railway line and in the improvement of Carwar harbour. Even if it were desirable, as matters exist at present, to have a railway line into the cotton districts about Gudduck, a line to that place from Bellary, which is already in railway communication with both Madras and Bombay, would be by far the shortest, easiest, and cheapest way of effecting that end. The distance from Bellary to Gudduck is little more than half the distance of that from the latter place to Carwar

is a rascal for you! I was at the burning of his village"—or "look at that ruffian! He was tried for murder and ought to be in jail now!" and so on.

The soundness of the Lieutenant Governor's policy is questioned by many in inviting these doubtful characters from beyond the borders to his darbar. Their bearing was far from betraying any servility, and indeed was only just respectful. They evidently did not feel they were in any way honoured, and were determined to show that they felt so. Considering that we have been fighting with all of them off and on ever since we made the country from Abuzai to Rajanpore our frontier, they can hardly be expected, I suppose, to show much cordiality to us. Some twenty *durzies* were sent for from Rawul Pindee a week ago *to run them up* court dresses of the best calico, which were given them, but they would have looked and felt more at home if allowed to appear in their blue dyed apparel, which had not been introduced to soap and water for a term of years.

Only the Chiefs of the Punjab and its dependencies, and these frontier people were introduced, although the envoy of the Atalik Ghazee of Yarkand and the Nepaulese General attended the durbar—they were only there as spectators. The latter young gentleman was dressed in English uniform, frock coat, red waistcoat, and blue overalls, and to top all, a head dress composed chiefly of emeralds, with the whole of a bird of paradise for a plume.

Mr. Davies made a speech in Hindustani, which was afterwards read in Pushtoo, and which was to the effect that railroads were opening out the Punjab to commerce; that during the two years he had ruled the Province he was glad to say there had been no local disturbances; and that he congratulated the chieftains of the various tribes beyond our territories on things going on so smoothly, and he was very glad to have seen them. This speech, which was rendered by the Lieutenant-Governor in wonderfully rounded periods, some of them quite beyond my poor ken, will be doubtless published in the *Punjab Gazette* in English, amongst other languages. The darbar then broke up. You will, I hope, excuse this hurried letter, but I am a great deal pushed for time.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

UMBALLA, 15TH FEBRUARY.

The weather gets hotter each day, and in the absence of our usual January rains, which are somewhat considerable in this station, I am afraid the ensuing season will be a very hot one. We are about to lose Major-General Tytler, who proceeds to England, owing principally to ill health. His presence will be missed very much, as he has always been foremost in promoting amusement for the soldiers, and in every way looking after their welfare. It is not as yet known who will be his successor.

The Umballa Sky Meeting came off on Thursday and Saturday, and, as usual, a large concourse of people assembled to witness the sport. The competition was good, but I am afraid I can't say as much for the riding. Three jockeys who went over one of the fences abreast tumbled heels over head into the ditch. Fortunately they all scrambled to their feet without sustaining any injuries, other than being laughed at by the spectators. The Polo Pony race was well contested and created a considerable amount of excitement among the lookers-on.

The publication of the following, in Garrison Orders, has given great satisfaction to those who witnessed the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Beamish during the late cholera outbreak:—"At the special recommendation of the Officer Commanding at Jullundhur, the Major-General Commanding the Division has much pleasure in publishing this order, in continuation of D. O. No. 29, dated 28th January 1873, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Rev. J. B. Beamish, Chaplain, and Mr. Apothecary T. H. Hill, during the late cholera epidemic."

A curious incident occurred here during the last inspection by the Major-General, which, if true—and we have very reason to believe that it is so—amply illustrates the manner in which N. C. Officers are, in some cases at least, allowed to tyrannise over their subordinates. A short time ago, a pay sergeant belonging to one of the regiments stationed here, was robbed of his box, which was afterwards found in the plain outside the barracks. An unfortunate private happened to be passing at the time, and the provost sergeant who found the box pounced on him, and had him conveyed to the guard-room. The man was taken before his Commanding Officer next morning, and the sergeant stated that he found him leaning over the box. The men who escorted him to the guard-room were ready to swear that he was not within a hundred yards of the box at the time, but the sergeant's word was taken, and the private was sentenced to seven days' cells. In the meantime the General came to inspect the regiment, and the man reported the injustice with which he had been treated. The General referred the matter to the Judge-Advocate, and the result was that the man was refunded his pay and service, and the sentence was ordered to be erased from his documents. No notice has been taken of the sergeant's conduct.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the Exhibition has been opened many persons have enquired if it will be open on Sundays, in order to allow of those who cannot get leisure on week days to visit it. The idea of keeping it open on Sundays is one that would receive the consideration of the Committee, as there is a great deal to be said in favour of the plan. I need not tell you that large numbers of persons find the present charge of two rupees per visit to be quite unreasonable in comparison with the price of a season ticket; in many cases the charge is simply prohibitory. The fee for admission to the Calcutta Exhibition (at the Dalhousie Institute) in the cold weather of 1871, was from the beginning only *one rupee* and 8 annas for an elaborate catalogue, and to my mind the charge here should be at once reduced to the same amount. I hear that a reduction is contemplated after the Exhibition has been denuded of some of its attractions, but I cannot believe that the Committee will do so poor an act as this. The Exhibition is not a speculation, or a mere catch-penny arrangement that its charges should be made "remunerative," or shifted according to its attractions. It is intended for the enjoyment and indirect instruction of the general public, and the public should be dealt with as considerately and liberally as possible. A fee of *one rupee* should enable a person to visit the Exhibition as many times as he likes during the hours that it is open on the day on which the fee is paid. If the plan meets with favour with you, will you please draw the attention of the Committee to it.

19th February. A WORKMAN.

OUR CHESS CORNER.

THE answer to Bd. K. R.'s tour is—

"Strange that such difference there should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

"J. C. H.," Asseerghur, and "Kaira" send a correct solution.

"Kaira" gives the following answer to "J. C. H.'s" tour:—

"News, old news, such news
"As you never heard of, is
"It new and old too?
"How may that be?"

"Tenex" comes on to the scene again with an ingenious tour, which contains some peculiarities, the name of the person alluded to in the answer being spelled by the letters in the first line, and a cross in the centre being a part of the answer. Here it is:—

N	A	P	O	L	E	O	N
E	N	Y	E	R	F	L	F
Y	I	D	H	I	R	U	F
E	R	H	O	U	C	O	A
T	T	E	L	T	B	G	M
O	M	D	N	A	R	N	W
H	S	N	D	E	A	B	N
A	F	E	E	E	I	S	R

By the way, "Kaira" asks to be informed whether "4 are in which the positions of the knight at starting and ending respectively, are such that a single move could not connect them—where the work, in fact, does not close" to use a surveyor's phrase—are admissible?" We should say not.

BOMBAY.

DESTRUCTION OF STRAY DOGS.—On Tuesday twenty-three stray dogs were destroyed by the police.

ASSAULT.—Chunee Cruppa, a goldsmith, was yesterday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee eight rupees, for assaulting a man named Narayen Bhowaneedas.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Aba Maps, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing bullocks, and was fined four rupees.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The *Sumsher Bahadhur* censures the British Government for extending protection to the Gaekwar, and at the same time not compelling H. H. to do justice to his injured subjects.

BEGGING ALMS.—A Mussulman named Nassid Mahomed was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to a month's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of begging or applying for alms in a public place.

WEATHER AT SURAT.—A correspondent, writing from Surat, states—"On Saturday night there were slight showers of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning. The state of the crops appears to be good."

SALE OF POISONS IN BOMBAY.—A vernacular contemporary does not think that the Act for the sale of arsenic and other poisons in Bombay works satisfactorily, and is of opinion that better precautions should be taken in regard to the sale of these poisons.

HIGH COURT.—It is asserted that Mr. Raymond West, of the Bombay Civil Service; Judicial Commissioner in Sind, will be appointed an Acting Judge of the High Court, in room of Mr. Justice Kemball, who shortly proceeds to England on a few months' leave.

FLOGGED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, a man named Sewa Danoo was charged with stealing a copper bucket, belonging to Mr. Arthur Crisp. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—In consequence of the return of Mr. Fox, Master in Equity, Mr. C. P Cooper, who was acting for him, reverted to his appointment as Second Magistrate of Police, and M. W. Woodward, who acted as Second Magistrate, will revert to his appointment at Nassick.

DEPOSIT OF MONEY BY MAMLUTDARS, &c.—We observe that Government has cancelled the resolution requiring several of its subordinate officers, such as mamlutdars, shroffs, &c., who have custody of the Government cash, to deposit certain sums of money with Government.

THEFT OF A SHAWL.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Baldeo w Romdutt was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a shawl, belonging to one Bhugwuntrao Joogutram. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Mahomedan named Sulliman Moosa, a noted thief, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering in a street, without giving a satisfactory account of himself. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

CHEATING AND THEFT.—V Marwaree named Bhickundchund Shaleegram, a moonim in the service of Motilal Rathe, a Marwaree shroff, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained apprehension warrants against Luxmon, Mokhma, and Heerjee Bhattis, whom he charged with cheating and theft, in respect of certain property, valued at Rs. 1,550.

THEFT AT A RAILWAY STATION.—A man named Golla Muckund was charged the other day before the full-power Magistrate at Broach Railway Station, and two others with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. The prisoners were convicted and each sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONDITION OF FEMALES AMONG NAGIRS.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* complains bitterly of the condition of the females among the Nagirs. The writer states that some time ago a Nagir residing in the village of Pithapore gave his daughter, aged about six months, in marriage to an old man of his caste, about fifty-two years of age. When the marriage took place the mother took the child in her lap, and the usual ceremony was then performed. The writer asks what will be the condition of the girl, whose husband is now fifty-two years old?

BROTHEL.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, five native women were charged, at the instance of one Govindram Junardhun, with using the house No. 81, situated in the Grant Portuguese Church Street, as a common brothel or lodging house. The Magistrate ordered the defendants to discontinue the offence within nine days or to pay Rs. 25 for every day after nine days, that the house should be used as a brothel from that date. Mr. Sorabjee Bejanjee appeared for the complainant; Mr. Peile on behalf of the defendants.

ASSAULTING A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.—Two men in the service of Mr. Dwarkadas Vussunjee, employed at his mills at Tardeo, were on Tuesday prosecuted before Mr. Woodward, at the Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of assaulting a municipal servant of the Executive Engineer's department. It appears from the evidence adduced on the occasion, that the prosecutor, who is an assistant turncock, went to inspect the metre seal fixed in the mills, when he was prevented by the defendants from entering the premises. The complainant explained that he was a municipal servant and went on duty, and wanted to see the metre. But the defendants not only prevented his entry, but assaulted him. Both of them were adjudged guilty and fined five and two rupees respectively; three rupees to be given to the prosecutor.

THE WEATHER.—Before daybreak yesterday the air was sultry and heavy, and the noise of distant thunder, coming from the direction of the sea across Back Bay, was heard very distinctly in Bombay. About eight o'clock the storm had evidently died away, the clouds had disappeared, a nice breeze sprung up, and we were once more in the midst of pleasant weather. A Poona paper says:—"We have had a smart shower of rain each day since Sunday last and the weather is now much cooler. We are able to have our windows and doors open, and the climate is more like the beginning of June than the end of February. The unusual character of the weather has developed fever and sore-throat to an alarming extent. There is only sufficient rain to make everything smell disagreeably—not sufficient to wash away the filth and fill the wells and tanks. The dust however has been laid."

HIGH COURT.—20TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Curson das Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher. Part heard.

748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chinaman v. Ramcrustna Bulall—M. H. Khan.

530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

321-71—Crasigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memon Hajee Sullaman v. Bai Baibae, widow—C. Tyabjee.

753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatimabebee, widow, and another—Vemayekrow.

503-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

491-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hussat Shawal, &c. v. Mahomed Esmael—C. Tyabjee.

492-71—Leathes and Crawford—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v. Punna Kushajee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

526-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamshed Jairazbai v. Fasullabhoy Cassumbhoy and others—Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

803-69—Ardaseer Framjee—J. J. de Souza v. Caitano Muscarenhas and others—Khunderao and Prescot and Winter.

284-71—Jefferson and Payne—John Campbell and another v. Ganesh Hurry—No appearance.

462-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nancoover widow v. Morarbhoy Vizbookhoosain—C. Tyabjee.

705-71—Jefferson and Payne—Maucoovebai, widow, v. Chima Lalljee G.—Tyabjee.

717-71—Tyabjee—Narajee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.

719-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

723-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Amerchund Soonderjee v. Damersey Sujan—Dallas and Lynch.

726-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Nunbajee Ludha v. Mohanajee Janoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Moonsey v. Shricrushna Naroojee—Khunderao.

761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Sha Lalloobhoy Lillachund v. Hargovun Dutram and others—No appearance.

765-71—Dallas and Lynch—The Bank of Bombay v. J. L. Lushington and others—No appearance.

773-71—Hope—Sacesram Hoolajee v. Shaik Ally Vulleed Abdoolace—Mody.

777-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Agra Bank v. Morarjee Jadowjee—No appearance.

780-71—Khunderao—Atmaram Manick v. Wittoba Pandurung—Jefferson and Payne.

782-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sewa Ramjee v. Bhanjee Raghowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Waljebh y Khaizar and others v. Peerbhoy Esoojee and another—M. H. Khan.

787-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Lhakersey—Tyabjee.

794-71—Jeffer son and Payne—Gokuldas Khimjee v. Madhowdas Ghellabhai and another—C. Tyabjee.

586-71—Dallas an Lynch—Captain Abraham Engrand v. Peerboy Assur—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

739-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wa sooda Luxumanjee v. Yesh dabai, widow,—K. Morojee.

770-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Pootlabai, widow, v. Venkoo Govind and others—J. Gopal.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP MANILLA, 1,363 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE SHIP LOUISA, 938 tons, Captain E. Lever, arrived yesterday from Rangoon (January 22) with a cargo of timber, and Mr. Lever and four children as passengers.

THE S. S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Read, arrived yesterday from Coast and Goa (February 17th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. J. de Souza, and one hundred deck passengers from different ports.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO CO.'S S.S. INDIA, 882 tons, Captain Joseph Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Genoa (January 24th) with the following cargo:—13 cases saffron, 752 cases wine, 3,237 cases brandy, 10 cases wearing apparel, 2 cases musical instruments, 1 case mats, 2 cases sardines, 1 case oil, 8 cases papers, 13 cases machines, 5 cases manufactures, 12 cases salamoniac, 1 case copying press, 1 case ink, 1 case arms, 6 cases lamps, 1 case cheese, 87 cases champagne, 4 cases butter, 2 cases liquor, 12 cases corals, 2 cases umbrellas, 1 case mercury, 2 cases olive oil, 1 case plants, 2 cases velvet, 12 cases marble chippings, 4 cases medicine, and 12 barrels oil.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "ST. GEORGE."

FOR many a day Freemasons in Bombay have not witnessed an installation ceremony the arrangements in connection with which were characterised by greater magnificence than those made at the meeting which was held on Tuesday evening last at Lodge "St. George," to instal Brb. Charles A. Winter in the Eastern chair for the ensuing twelve months. The sitting room and the banquet room at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, where the meeting was held, were decorated with arcades of palm leaves and evergreens and with Masonic banners of strange device and varied hues, while huge bouquets and festoons of flowers adorned rich epergnes and curious vases placed upon the dining-tables and in and about the rooms. In the open space beyond the banquet-room a temporary frame-work had been erected for the accommodation of the Town Band, which played selected pieces at short intervals. The Lodge was opened at 7 P. M. by Wor. Bro. Langley, the Master for the past year. Immediately afterwards, the District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, with the officers of the District Grand Lodge, was announced; and was received with the honours due to his high position. He was accompanied by Rt. Wor. Bro. Taylor, the Past District Grand Master, and by Rt. Wor. Bro. Andrew Hay, Deputy District Grand Master. A large number of Masters and Past Masters were present, among whom were noticed Wor. Bros. Percy Leith, Mackintosh Balfour, Tyrrell Leith, J. P. Cornforth, B. Robinson, W. H. Hussey, H. Wynford Barrow, W. B. Johnston, E. Freeborn, Dr. James Anderson, Manockjee Cursetjee, Sorabjee Framroz, Jamsetjee N. Dady, Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgur, &c. The District Grand Master assumed charge of the Lodge and, with the assistance of his Deputy and a board of installed Masters, performed the ceremony of installing Bro. Winter, Senior Warden of the Lodge, in the Master's chair. The new Master then invested his officers with the jewels of their respective offices. The principal among them were Bro. Dr. Wellington Gray, Senior Warden; Bro. Dr. Lumsdaine, Junior Warden; Wor. Bro. Tyrrell Leith, Secretary; Wor. Bro. Percy Leith, Treasurer; Bro. W. J. Best, Senior Deacon; Bro. Gordon Tomkins, Junior Deacon; Bro. Dr. I. B. Lyon, Inner Guard; Bro. Seager, Tyler. A Past Master's jewel was then presented to Wor. Bro. Tyrrell Leith and Wor. Bro. Mackintosh Balfour for their services to the Lodge in previous years, and a similar jewel was unanimously voted to Wor. Bro. Langley, the immediate Past Master. The financial statement for the past year submitted by Wor. Bro. Percy Leith, Treasurer, showed the funds of the Lodge to be in a prosperous condition and merited the encomiums passed upon that gentleman for his devotion to the Lodge in promoting its usefulness and influence as well as in advancing its material prosperity. The District Grand Master expressed his great satisfaction at the "plethora of wealth" which Wor. Bro. Percy Leith's exertions had placed at the disposal of the Lodge, and proposed, as a fitting recognition of his services, that out of it a sum of Rs. 500 be subscribed (in Wor. Bro. Percy Leith's name) to the funds of the Masonic Girls' School in England in order to secure a sufficient number of votes to make him a Vice-President of the School. The proposition was unanimously carried, and Wor. Bro. Percy Leith thanked the members of the Lodge for the high honour which they had conferred upon him. The thanks of the Lodge were accorded to the District Grand Master and his officers for their presence and assistance on that evening. Acknowledging the vote of thanks, the District Grand Master congratulated the Lodge on the judgment which guided it to the choice of Wor. Bro. Winter as its Master for the ensuing year; and referred to his Masonic virtues in very flattering terms. Indeed, the sentiments expressed by all regarding him pointed to the conclusion that the Lodge would find in him one who would sustain its reputation with firmness, and with vigour guide it in the path of usefulness and rectitude. The brethren adjourned to the banquet-table after 8 P.M., where the usual Masonic toasts were drunk and several interesting speeches made, and where all enjoyed "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" as well as the strains of the Town Band to their hearts' content.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

A MARWAREE CHEATING A PARSEE MONEY-LENDER.

Tekchund Lukhma, a Marwaree money-lender, was charged with cheating Limjeebhoy Eduljee and thereby dishonestly inducing him to give up certain gold ornaments which he had deposited as security for a loan of Rs. 1,375, and accept in substitution certain other ornaments which he represented were made of gold, whereas he knew them to be made of silver, and certain other ornaments which he represented were made of silver, whereas he knew them to be made of an inferior metal. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Marriott defended the prisoner.

Mr. Pherozsha, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prosecutor is a shroff employed in the New Bank of Bombay; and the prisoner is a Marwaree money-lender, and the jury might think naturally that the Marwaree lent the money and that the Parsee borrowed it in this case. But the fact was otherwise. The Parsee shroff had boarded a sum of money which he wished to invest at interest, and he lent it in small amounts to the prisoner from time to time. The prisoner kept a shop and traded in the name of Dulla Khemma. On the 19th March 1871, prisoner went to the house of the prosecutor in Mohta Mahla and borrowed a sum of Rs. 400 on the security of certain gold ornaments of the alleged value of Rs. 500; and the transaction was entered in a memorandum which was signed by prisoner and given to the prosecutor. On the 5th November 1871, prisoner borrowed Rs. 350 on the deposit of certain other gold ornaments, of the alleged value of about Rs. 425; and a memorandum of the transaction was signed by the prisoner and handed to the prosecutor. On the 2nd July 1872, prisoner borrowed another sum of Rs. 125 on the deposit of gold ornaments, and Rs. 500 on the 12th October 1872 on the deposit of gold and silver ornaments. The above two transactions were entered in a memorandum which was signed by prisoner. In the last-mentioned note Rs 60 were added for interest. Up to the 16th November 1872, the ornaments remained in the possession of the prosecutor, who trusted to the credit of the firm as well as to the deposit of the ornaments. On the above day prisoner went with another Marwaree to the house of the prosecutor and was allowed to substitute the miscellaneous ornaments he had deposited for seven solid gold ornaments. Prosecutor was soon afterwards going to put the substituted ornaments into his box, when his daughter, who was sitting close by, remarked that the colour of the ornaments looked paler than that of gold. Prosecutor thereupon had them examined by a goldsmith and was surprised to learn that they were made of silver. All the other ornaments were also examined, when those which the prisoner had represented to be made of gold were found to be made of silver, and those which he had represented to be made of silver were found to be made of an inferior metal, worth three annas a tola. Upon finding that the seven alleged gold ornaments were made of silver, prosecutor went with his son-in-law to the shop of the prisoner, who denied all knowledge of the substituted ornaments. A report was made to the police and prisoner was taken into custody. The learned counsel said the law of the case was very simple and would be laid down by his Lordship. Reading the definition of cheating as given in illustration E. to section 415 of the Penal Code, the learned counsel said if the jury thought that the Marwaree, knowing that the ornaments were not made of gold, induced the prosecutor to believe that they were made of gold and thereby cheated him, it would be their duty to find him guilty.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

In cross-examination the prosecutor stated that the prisoner was in the habit of lending money on the security of ornaments, and that the ornaments he deposited with him (prosecutor might have been those that were pledged with him by some of his constituents. Mr. Marriott, in defence, urged that prisoner was young and inexperienced; that the ornaments he deposited with prosecutor had been pledged with him by constituents; and that when an experienced goldsmith was unable to say, without filing them, whether they were gold or silver, the probability was great that prisoner was himself deceived and that he could have had no intention to cheat. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following matters were heard before Mr. Justice Gibbs, the presiding Commissioner:—

In re James B. Chalmers.

Mr. Taylor applied to make absolute a rule *nisi* granted in chambers by Mr. Justice Bayley. The application was made on behalf of the Official Assignee as trustee of the estate of the insolvent. A sum of £696-16-2 was due to insolvent from the executors of the will of J. Kennedy Chalmers. Service of notice was passed on the executors. The insolvent passed through the Court in 1867, but he had not obtained his final discharge in the nature of a certificate.

Rule absolute. The executors of the late J. K. Chalmers to pay over to Mr. Alexander, the constituted attorney of Mr. Gamble, Official Assignee, such sum as may be due to the insolvent under the will.

In re Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

Mr. Lang moved for an adjournment of the hearing for three months, and leave to serve notices. It was probable that before the expiration of that term the matter would have been settled out of Court. Granted.

In re Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Ratnaghur and another.

Mr. Starling moved, on behalf of an opposing creditor, to set aside, under section 24, a trust deed made by insolvent with their creditors. The creditor was a judgment-creditor for Rs. 10,000. Two months before the filing of their petition insolvents assigned by a deed of trust to those of their creditors who agreed to it the whole of their property. This creditor had refused to sign the deed, and several other creditors had filed suits against the insolvents in the High Court. The time allowed in the deed for the settlement was to expire in March.

The Commissioner said—It appears that before the petition was filed, the insolvents assigned all their property to trustees, for the benefit of the creditors of the estate, with power to get in assets, and the division was to be made after 18th March 1873, up to which date the creditors had time to come in. It appears to me (1) that the application is not supported on sufficient grounds, and (2) that I have very considerable doubts whether such an assignment as this comes within the provisions of section XXIV. of the Act. It is desirable, I think, that an estate like this one, if possible, be wound up peremptorily, and it would require very strong grounds to induce me to interfere. It appears that insolvents have been driven into this Court since the date of the trust deed, owing to decrees having been passed against them. It is, moreover, a matter more for the Official Assignee in this stage, and on this ground also, unless it was shown me that that officer had not done his duty, I would not interfere. The application must be refused.

In re Fuckeera Mohideen.

Mr. Mansfield, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed this insolvent's application for an interim order. The opposing creditor had obtained a decree against him in the Small Causes Court, and had had him arrested. If he were allowed to have an interim order, they were apprehensive that he would abscond. The insolvent's brother against whom the decree had been passed jointly was concealed.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—Are you aware where he is concealed?

Mr. Mansfield—No, my Lord; but we believe him to be in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—Because according to the schedule he is "concealed" underground. It contains an item for his funeral expenses. I don't think the case is one in which an interim order should be refused.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Jeykissoondas Hurryvulubdas, liabilities Rs. 48,748-5 11, and assets Rs. 5,540. Sewchund Tarrachund, liabilities Rs. 74,498 10-4, and assets Rs. 35,697-8-8. Bechar Rama and his wife, liabilities Rs. 1,369-12-2. Cassiram Ragoba, liabilities Rs. 1,986. Mahomed Esmail bin Bavasab and others, liabilities Rs. 1,266-3-6. Pallonjee Eduljee, liabilities Rs. 2,016-8-10. Kila Dharsey, liabilities Rs. 1,432-1-11, and assets Rs. 375-11-0. Burjorjee Nanabhoy, liabilities Rs. 6,030-10-5. Visram Madhowjee, liabilities Rs. 7,126-12-7. Gowroba Ramchundra, liabilities Rs. 1,82,948-2-0 and assets Rs. 500. Rowjee Bhairoo, liabilities Rs. 4,261-14-5. Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy, liabilities Rs. 1,372-6-3. Bala Jotiba and Nana Jotiba, liabilities Rs. 592-8-0. Dinanath Ragoonathjee, liabilities Rs. 11,421-12-9. Crushnashunker Ramchunder, liabilities Rs. 1,595-15-11. Purbhudas Varzdas, liabilities Rs. 1,325, and assets Rs. 600. Gunga, woman, and Soondra, woman, liabilities Rs. 680. Tuckoo Meya bin Meya Sawael, liabilities Rs. 1,550. Cursetjee Sorabjee, liabilities Rs. 2,055-4-0. Purseva Luxumon and others, liabilities Rs. 784. Essajee Soolman, liabilities Rs. 6,857 3-0. Rustomjee Manockjee, liabilities Rs. 519-15-0. Rustomjee Nowrojee, liabilities Rs. 2,547-5 0, and assets Rs. 206-0-6. Luximon Dowlutrow, liabilities Rs. 464-1-3. Mahomed Peer Mahomed, liabilities Rs. 359-8 2. Ebrahim Moossa and others, liabilities Rs. 637-10-0. Hussanally Dossajee and others, liabilities Rs. 3,537-12-3.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. F. Cary, Acting Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during the month of January last, 273,616lbs. (692 bales), valued at Rs. 77,250, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports; 96,368lbs of cotton, valued at Rs. 27,220, were shipped to Liverpool; 9,016 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,400, to London; 1,68,224 lbs, of the aggregate value of Rs. 47,630, to Hongkong. In addition to the above, 969 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 3,79,680 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,09,250, have been shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

(FROM JANUARY 31ST TO FEBRUARY 7TH.)

THE Turks who were reported to have occupied the district of Kobatee, on the southern frontier of Yemen, are now said to have withdrawn their detachments from that locality to Faiz.

The districts in the neighbourhood of Aden continue tranquil. The weather is cool and pleasant, the public health is good, and supplies are plentiful.

The Residency steamer Kwangtung has proceeded on a mission to Massowa and Aunesley Bay connected with the removal of railway-plant from the latter place.

The Austrian corvette Fasana sailed for China on the 2nd February. The gun-boat Mosquito is now in port.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE hear of an earthquake at Peshawur at noon of the 12th instant. It lasted a whole minute.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MR. W. LINDSAY, and not Mr. Cook, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Leitner as Principal of the Punjab University.

SMALL-POX continues to be very fatal in Umritsur city, and appears to be rapidly extending to other towns in that and the Goordaspore districts.

ON Saturday His Excellency the Viceroy, with the Hon. Miss Baring and suite, left by water for Barrackpore. The party returned to town on Monday morning.

IT is believed that the Rent and Revenue Bills for the N. W. P. will shortly be published, together with the Report of the Select Committee, and that no legislation upon them will ensue before November next.

SOLUS.—The solitary candidate for the M. A. Examination of the Madras University has disappeared. He could not stand the thought that the whole attention of the staff of learned examiners would be concentrated on his unhappy self, so he has thrown up the sponge without fighting. The setting of the papers is thus labour lost, except that the examiners have thereby earned fees to which we suppose they have as good a claim as if they had duly plucked the unfortunate man.—*Madras Times.*

PERIODIC EPIDEMICS.—The *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* points out a curious periodicity in the recurrence of epidemics of small-pox in Calcutta, as shown in the statistics of deaths from that disease since 1832. For instance, there were epidemics in 1832-33, 1837-1838, 1843-44, 1849-50, 1856-57 and 1864-65, showing in every instance an intermediate lull of five to seven years. According to this law, if it be one, there should have been a fresh epidemic about 1870-71; but there was none, and this immunity is naturally referred to the energy with which vaccination has been lately carried on.

A HINT TO OFFICERS.—Officers who have delayed passing the required examinations in the native languages, under the idea that the rule authorising their removal from the service, in case of not passing within the prescribed time would not be carried out, will learn now that the rule is not intended to be a dead letter. Captain H. S. Moules, attached to the 42nd N. I., has been removed from the army for failing to pass the higher standard examination. Captain Moules entered the service in 1860 and passed the colloquial. He had been allowed leave to Calcutta till the 15th October last, to pass the higher examination.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A STRANGE HALLUCINATION.—One Hanry Balls appeared at the Town Police Court, to-day, before Mr. T. G. Clarke, and, stating that he was Christ, said that he was being persecuted by a Mr. Anthony Lazaro, who, he contended, was the devil, and applied for a summons against him. He told the Court that he had been in Heaven for three days, but that he was now suffering for the world by the persecution of the devil, and he begged the magistrate to afford him some relief. His Worship thought the best person to whom Mr. Balls could go for relief was a doctor, and he advised the applicant to go home and come to the Court to-morrow when his Worship would see what might be done for him.—*Madras Times.*

POSTAL CHARGES AT SIMLA.—A short time back the postal authorities decided on increasing their rates on bullock train packages between Umballa and Simla, in consequence of the loss of fourteen thousand rupees sustained by them last year. We now learn that the enhanced rate has been fixed at Rs. 2-8 the maund, instead of the former rate of Rs. 1-15, and that it is to take effect from the 1st proximo. The charge seems preposterous, considering that a country cart conveys twelve maunds for as many rupees over the same distance in six days, while packages by Government bullock train are not unfrequently received ten days after being delivered for despatch, although supposed to be conveyed in fifty hours.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A TREASURE TROVE OF ANCIENT COINS.—We learn of a certain *koomar* (potter) of Agra, having accidentally alighted upon a treasure trove while digging for clay somewhere in the vicinity of the Taj. He found a copper utensil full of silver coins, some of the time of the Pathan and others of the time of the Moghul Emperors. It would be advisable to secure them for examination. We have not been shown any of beyond the time of Akbbar and Jehangir, but we have heard of some bearing the name of Jellaluddeen Firuz Shah (1288 A. D.) The fortunate (?) finder of the store was, we are told forcibly and cruelly deprived of the bulk of his treasure by the zemindar, who claimed it on the ground that he *is* the zemindar. The Commissioner would perhaps be doing good service to history, if he obtained one of each description of coin for submission to General Cunningham, and certainly to the koomar if he made the zemindar disgorge the portion he has looted. As described to us, the locality of the find is in the vicinity of the Roomi Huvuli, a place once occupied by the nobles of the land, and where, tradition has it, much treasure still lies concealed.—*Delhi Gazette.*

COURTS MARTIAL.—At a District Court Martial, assembled at Dinapore on Friday, the 3rd day of January, Private Daniel Warren, 96th Regiment, was arraigned:—Having, at Dinapore, on the 13th December 1872, with absenting himself from his regiment without leave, with being drunk, and with using insolent language to a superior. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for three hundered and thirty-six days; to be fined one pound. The Court further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. This sentence was approved and confirmed, with exception of the discharge with ignominy, by Lord Napier of Magdala. His Excellency remarked that "the fact that the prisoner, Private Warren, was drunk, forms no excuse for his abusive language towards his superior officer. If a soldier chooses to deprive himself of reason, he must take the consequence which he brings upon himself. As Private Warren appears to have behaved well in his first term of service, and to have abstained from drinking in 1871, I give him this reprieve, in hope that he may amend, and not forfeit entirely his previous service of fifteen years."—At a District Court Martial, assembled at Meean Meer on Saturday, the 25th day of January, Private Henry Thompson, Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, was charged with absenting himself from a breakfast roll call without leave, with theft, with losing certain articles by neglect, and with selling articles of regimental clothing. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for three hundred and sixty-five days, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following articles, viz. one serge tunic, one blanket, one pair of boots, one Glengarry cap and numeral, one cloth tunic, one helmet; and the sum of one pound two shillings and nine pence; and the Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. Sentence approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

WILL THE BRAHMOS EMBRACE CHRISTIANITY?

(*Indian Mirror.*)

WE have been invited by some of our Christian contemporaries to renounce our faith and embrace Christianity. This wish is natural, and the invitation has not in the least surprised us. Evidently there is something in the Brahmo Somaj which has always excited the cupidity of Christian missionaries. Whether it is because many of our people are liberal and prayerful and have largely imbibed the spirit of Christ, or because they exert considerable influence on Hindu society, the

very little mercy on the poor men engaged in the business of locomotion. This does, so far, appear to be the one part of our industrial system which cannot help itself, and which has but a small share in the public sympathy. What if a movement were to be made for throwing upon some other days of the week the enormous mass of locomotive "rest" and recreation accumulated on Sunday? Would the working classes assist and take their pleasure accordingly? Perhaps the working men who have been appealing to the Bishop would address themselves to some of the societies that have the ear of the working men. A general combination to give everybody his turn of rest and his half Sunday, if not his whole Sunday, as often as possible [would certainly meet with the sympathy of many good and kind people, even if it failed to satisfy the full rigour of the Sabbatarian dogma.

THE EXPULSION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

VERSAILLES, JAN. 22, EVENING.

M. THIERS having requested to be heard by the Committee on Petitions on the subject of the expulsion of Prince Napoleon from France, he attended before the Committee to-day. The President of the Republic assumed the entire responsibility of the measure, which he said was necessary in the interest of public tranquillity, the maintenance of which was imposed upon him as chief of the Executive power. He disclaimed having acted from any spirit of party, and pointed out that his opposition under the Empire was based on principles, and never directed against persons. It was true no special law existed exiling the Bonapartist family, but M. Thiers argued that the vote of the Assembly which proclaimed the downfall of the Empire inevitably implied the exile of the Bonapartist family as a natural consequence. If not, then Napoleon III. himself might have returned to France. Would the National Assembly have permitted that? The Government never opposed the free entry of the Princess Mathilde into France, but this lady kept entirely aloof from politics. The case of Prince Napoleon was altogether different, and the Government felt fully justified in requesting him to leave the country. The Chairman of the Committee asked M. Thiers if, beyond these reasons of general policy, the action of the Government had been caused by any specific charge of conspiracy against the Prince. M. Thiers replied that he had no particular charge to bring against him. He knew him, however, to be very active, and knew also that he could not remain even a few days in France without becoming the centre of a political agitation. Bonapartist intrigue was not to be disregarded, and the presence of a principal member of the family in France seriously increased the danger from this quarter. Public tranquillity, therefore, imperatively required the Government to suppress the cause of agitation. M. Thiers alluded also to the Bonapartist intrigues in Corsica, and the tumultuous manifestations to which they had given rise in that island. Speaking of the Prince Imperial, M. Thiers said it might be necessary to take measures against persons and journals giving him the title of Napoleon IV. M. Thiers recommended the Committee to put the matter aside for the present, and the Committee fully agreed with him and decided to defer the further consideration of the question.—*Times.*

AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* gives, from the returns of the recent Census, some very interesting information respecting the distribution of the foreign element in the United States and composition of the native-born population. It appears that of the 38,500,000 in the States, 5,500,000, or just one in seven, report themselves foreign-born. Of the natives, as many as 9,734,846 were born of parents both of whom were foreign; 10,521,233 were born of a foreign father and a native mother; and 10,105,626 of a foreign mother and a native father. Thus 29,526 859 have one parent foreign, while only about 3,000,000 of the present population of the United States, or less than 1 in 13, were born of parents both of whom were themselves born in the States. With respect to the distribution of the foreign immigration, the correspondent says:—"It groups itself densely in the commercial centres and the manufacturing and mining districts of the East, follows the chief lines of railroad through the middle States, spreads itself pretty evenly throughout the peopled region of the West, with a marked preference, however, for the vicinity of great rivers and lakes. It does not take kindly to mountain districts or to soils of small fertility, and prefers a forest to a prairie. Thus, the heavily timbered regions of Michigan and Wisconsin have a larger foreign population than the prairies of Indiana Illinois." The above extract states the law of the distribution of the entire foreign element, but each separate nationality shows a preference for certain districts over others. Thus, the Irish, who are returned as numbering 1,855,827, "are massed in greatest numbers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and in the vicinity of New York city." The reason is obvious enough. The Irish in the first years of the emigration were flying from famine, and were, speaking generally, in the lowest state of poverty. It was absolutely necessary for them, therefore, to get employment at once upon landing, and the friends to whom they sent remittances to come out after them naturally settled as near as possible to those who had helped them out. But they are not confined to towns, though in them they are most numerous. "The largest stretch of country which they have peopled in considerable numbers extends from Syracuse to Buffalo. Here their density is from 6 to 15 to the square mile. There is also an extensive district in Northern Illinois and another in North Eastern Ohio, where they number from three to six to the square mile. The Germans, whose aggregate number is 1,690,410, show a fondness for cities as well as the Irish. They are numerous in New York city, but not in the State; in central New Jersey they are also in large numbers, but they have curiously avoided every part of New England except western Connecticut. Their chief settlements are between the Delaware and Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, on both sides of the Ohio round Cincinnati, along Lake Michigan, on the west bank of the Mississippi near Dubuque, around St. Louis, and in Missouri. In these settlements their density varies from 3 to as many as 15 to the square mile, or about the same as the Irish where they congregate. The English immigrants, who number as many as 550,904, and the Welsh, who amount to 74,533, are chiefly found in and around the great cities, such as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and wherever there are coalfields and ironworks. Their principal agricultural settlements are in western and central New York and in Wisconsin. The Swedes and Norwegians together number 211,574, and of course, some of them are to be found in New York, a few also in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, but nearly three-fourths of them are settled in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois. Chicago is their favourite city. The immigrants from the British Provinces, as many as 493,434, are principally found along the border line, but they are pretty numerous also in the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and in the great cities. The Chinese are returned as no more than 62,674; far less numerous, that is, than the Welsh, and they are scattered over California and Nevada. Their numbers elsewhere are unimportant. Lastly, we are told that the immigrants of the so-called Latin races, including Mexicans and South Americans, do not equal those from the little kingdom of Bavaria alone. The Spaniards do not exceed 3,701, and a third of these live in New Orleans; the Italians are only 17,149. But the French muster a large contingent; they number 116,240. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A COLLECTOR OF ANIMALS FOR A MENAGERIE.—*The Straits Times* says—For some time past an emissary from Mr. Jamrach, the celebrated proprietor of menageries, has been staying in Singapore. The business which brought him here is to purchase specimens of the *ferae naturae* indigenous to the Malayan Peninsula and surrounding country. The result of his exertions may be seen at the yard attached to the Hôtel de la Paix, where are assembled the animals and birds obtained up to the present time. These of themselves form a curious and very interesting collection, that has attracted a number of visitors; the gentleman in charge most courteously exhibits the creatures to those desirous of seeing them, and the amusement to be derived from a visit more than repays the trouble involved, as will be evident from the following list:—Four large male and female tapirs from Malacca, two cassowaries from Macassar, three Victoria-crowned pigeons from the Celebes, two orangutangs, two black parrots, a black panther, a young female elephant, a bear from Borneo, and a pair of Borneo fire-back pheasants. Of the above, the panther, which is a very snarling ferocious-looking customer, and the elephant were purchased from H. H. the Maharajah of Johore; the latter being but a "small-looking," festive little cuss," with already a tendency to practical joking; a short while ago he slipped his collar and getting into a house, where were some young children, evinced his playful tendencies by a desire to rub noses with them; the timid owner of the house ran for the two revolvers he keeps beneath his pillow, but before he had time to unsheathe them, master bear's keeper came up, and rescued his protege from impending destruction; the little creature looks as harmless and innocent as a puppy. We hear that the above animals, with a rhinoceros or two expected next week, will be shipped for England by the next steamer of the Ocean Steamship Company; and in addition to these, Mr. Jamrach's agent has entered into a contract with two local Nimrods (Messrs. Fernandez Brothers) to hunt and buy up within the next six months eight live specimens of each of the following animals, viz., rhinoceri, tapirs, tigers, and black panthers, and sixteen male and female argus pheasants. The manners for the rhinoceri have a number of pits dug for entrapping these animals, into which, if they fail, that ardent naturalist, Mr. F. anx Buckland, will probably ere long have the pleasure of chronicling the birth of another "cockney rhinoceros."

THE VISIT-TAX.

NOBODY likes taxes of any description. Indeed, it would be singular if they were not regarded with violent aversion, for the dislike to compulsory payment of money for a very indirect return is pretty universal. Besides, we always omit, when planning how we shall spend our income, to allow for the demands of the State, and when the successor of the Publican calls, ten to one but we are particularly "hard up." Then, again, the truculent threats at the foot of the notice paper as to what will be done to us should we not pay, are enough to irritate the most amiable. So much for taxes paid to the State, or parish, or county; but social taxes are quite as bad—indeed, in some respects they are worse, for from their nature the irritation produced by these is chronic, while that produced by their more formal brethren only appears at long intervals. Social taxes, moreover, involve both payment and trouble, and as often as not tend to add largely to our list of ill-wishers. Notwithstanding these unpleasant circumstances and our hatred of taxes generally, the submission to social would if extended to State taxation fill Mr. Lowe's heart with delight. We do not mean to say that nobody grumbles, for such an assertion would be contrary to fact, but we do maintain that evasions are extremely few in number. Of all these taxes visiting is perhaps one of the most annoying. By visiting we do not, of course, mean the interchange of visits between those who really take pleasure in each other's company. The visiting we refer to is the mere formal morning call, made, not because the caller likes the callee, but simply in obedience to a demand of custom. In our opinion, the arbitrary rule which necessitates the paying the British morning visit is one of the greatest social grievances of the day. The very expression "to pay a visit" betrays the nature of the operation. If it were pleasant, we may be certain that "give" would have been substituted for "pay" long ago. But it is not pleasant; on the contrary, it is an unmitigated nuisance, for most people concerned in these odious transactions, and, very unlike charity, it is equally a bore to him who receives and him who gives. It is a stupid custom, also, for what can be so unmeaning as delivering in person a card at people's houses when you are not sufficiently intimate to ask to see them? The best of the joke is that in nine cases out of ten no man, save the footman, would know whether you had personally or vicariously left your card. Here at once is an opening for social reform. The caller, if a gentleman, shudders at the trouble of proceeding, say from Mount-street to Prince's gardens to carry about four inches of pasteboard to the house of the lady at whose ball he showed himself for half-an-hour a day or two previously. The lady on returning from a drive finds a small pack of cards on the hall or drawing-room table, glances hastily at them, and throws them carelessly into the card-basket. She presumes that each of these cards was brought by the owner, but she neither knows nor cares to ask whether such is the case or not. Besides idle young dandies who merely dislike the trouble of leaving cards, there is a host of professional and other busy men, to most of whom time is money, who positively cannot, without loss or serious inconvenience, find time for any sort of morning visit. Society is, however, pitiless, and unless the offender be a person of note looks black on the man who omits to pay her the accustomed dues. The absurd part of the matter is that every one calls on every one else at the same hour. Consequently, if the day be tolerably fine, nine out of ten people called upon are out. If you do by any chance find your victim at home, and do not content yourself with leaving a card, you mutter, "What a bore!" as you step out of your carriage, while the victim simultaneously makes the same observation in the drawing-room. Indeed, if one took only one view of the subject at a time—*i. e.*, to-day looked at it through the eyes of the visitor and to-morrow through those of the visitee, one would conclude that society was divided into two great classes, bitterly but secretly hostile to each other. A few elderly ladies may like morning visits as furnishing objects for drives; they also contrive, when on these social war-paths, to scalp a few reputations. Idle elderly gentlemen are very like elderly ladies in their tastes and ways, and to them also some mysterious attractions are to be found in morning visits; but to society in general they are simply detestable. Being by common consent pronounced detestable, it may seem to some odd that the practice is not by tacit understanding abolished. But the tyranny and tenacity of custom in this country especially is very great, and mere abuse never killed it. What is wanted is an example of reform set by some exalted personages—some powerful clique. Already a slight beginning has been made by those ladies who signify that if on certain days visitors call they may reckon on finding some one at home and a cup of tea. By this means the aimless and unsatisfactory process of Taffy coming to my house and my going to Taffy's house at the same moment is avoided. It is a pity that the practice does not become universal. Many busy men could drop in between 5 and 7 who cannot call at any other time, and they would thus escape the black looks which now punish them for their compulsory neglect of what are termed the ordinary courtesies of life. Indeed, it is desirable that however busy a man may be, he should occasionally refresh himself with society a little more intimate than that of a ball or dinner-party, but at present such indulgence is unattainable.—*Vanity Fair.*

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL TO MONTE CHRISTO.

(FROM A COMMUNIST CONVICT.)

LONDON, JAN. 22.

WE were political prisoners—300 of us—in the fortress of Port Louis, a part of that line of fortications which was built by Sully to defend the French coast from Brest to La Rochelle. At high tide the fortress is entirely surrounded by the sea, and communicates with the land only by a bridge. Round its circuit runs a rampart on which the casemates abut. The entrance is opposite the bridge—that is to say, facing the peninsula on which stands the little town of Port Louis. On the left are the offices of the prison authorities and the residence of the Governor; on the right, the quarters of the soldiers. In the centre of the fortress are barracks, forming a square, and having an inner court; and it is here that the prisoners are confined. The soldiers are strictly forbidden to speak to the prisoners. Their duty consists in mounting guard on the terrace running along above the casemates. A road, known as the Round-road, goes round the citadel, and separates the casemates from the buildings in which the prisoners are confined. The ground floor, occupied by the prisoners, is divided into 20 dormitories, of unequal size, containing from seven to 30 prisoners each.

The dormitories are lighted by windows looking out on one side on the Round-road, and on the other side on the inner court, and these windows are protected by strong iron bars. Having observed that the floor-boards were badly joined, the idea occurred to us of working out the nails by which they were fastened with our finger-nails, and having done this, we discovered under our room large excavations without any outlet, which had doubtless been formed for ventilation. On lifting two of the floor-boards under my bed we were able to descend into this cellar, and then, after working holes in the walls separating the different compartments, we reached the foundation wall abutting on the Round-road. Immediately the working party had descended into the cellar the floor-boards were replaced, and were only lifted again when it was necessary for those below to remount. The only tools we had were large nails or spikes, which had been used in fixing the stand for the arms, these quarters having formerly been occupied by soldiers. We had worked out these nails with our hands, and to do so had cost us several days' labour and no little laceration of fingers. We then conceived the idea of excavating a tunnel to run from the cellar to the sea. We found that we were just on a level with the Round-road, but this road served as a thoroughfare for wagons loaded with powder, and for all the vehicles bringing provisions and other stores into the citadel. It was, therefore, necessary before excavating the tunnel to sink a vertical shaft about 13 feet in depth, in order that the superincumbered weight of the wagons passing might not cause the road to fall in. Digging with the nails we loosened the earth, which we then scooped up in a tin plate which we had been able to conceal. When we had, in this manner, filled a dinner napkin, we formed a sort of chain and passed from hand to hand the napkin full of earth, which was deposited in the furthest of the underground compartments and well trampled down, so that it might occupy as small a space as possible. There were only six of us to carry on this work, for the numberless difficulties which stood in the way of our escape had discouraged the others. We followed to the last the same method of disposing of the earth and the stones, which we worked out one by one after incredible efforts. Having finished this shaft of 13 feet in depth, we commenced the horizontal tunnel. We had in the first place to pass under the Round-road, which is 22 or 23 feet in width. As the earth was much easier of excavation than stone, we excavated our gallery with a downward slope, in order that we might be able to pass underneath the foundation wall of the casement facing our dormitory. Thanks to this slope, we succeeded so well that for a space of about 46 feet—that is to say, until we reached the wall of the rampart—we had only to work through earth. This tunnel was just large enough for one man to creep along in it. We, therefore, took our turns at the excavation, lying flat on our faces. Unforeseen accidents occurred to increase the difficulties—already great—which we had to surmount. The part of the tunnel passing under the Round-road, notwithstanding the depth below the surface at which it was excavated, and notwithstanding the care we took to construct it archshaped, so that it might be better able to support the heavy weights passing above, threatened entirely to fall in. Heavy rains had loosened the soil, and pretty large masses of earth fell every day. It was necessary that this part of the tunnel should be propped up. How could it be done? One of our number, who had been a sailor, and who was a resolute and enterprising man, as sailors usually are, conceived the idea of supporting the earth by packing against the sides of the tunnel the stones which we had removed from the walls. This was done, and the downfall from above being thereby effectually prevented, we were able to continue our labours. A second accident, which seemed at first much more serious, then occurred; threw us into a fever of anxiety, and delayed the accomplishment of our project. When our tunnel had attained a length of about 33ft., we could not get our light to burn. We thought this phenomenon was caused by want of air, and this is what we did to remedy the defect. While one of our number was kept constantly at work excavating, another, standing in the shaft at the entrance of the tunnel, and making a sort of fan of his jacket, forced a strong current of air into the tunnel. However, after some few days, when the length of the passage had been increased by a little more than a yard, there was no longer any need of our improvised ventilator, as the light burnt of itself. There doubtless occurred in this part of the earth some gas which prevented our light from burning, and this gas having little by little become dispersed, the phenomenon ceased. At length, after being distracted by doubts and fears, after the innumerable difficulties which every day for three months we had encountered—difficulties which we should never have overcome but by dint of sheer energy, and thanks to that incredible patience with which prisoners only are endowed—we reached the wall of the rampart. A few more days of labour and suffering and we shall be free. Free! The reader will understand what courage and hope that word must have given us to induce us to undertake and enable us to accomplish a work which under any other circumstances would have appeared to us as simple madness. Alas! it was at the very moment when we seemed to be approaching the end of our fatigues that the obstacles became most difficult to surmount. Some of our number seemed ready to abandon the task which for more than three months we had been prosecuting. All our labour was going to be thrown away. Again, it was the energy of the sailor which saved us, and gradually revived the hopes of his weaker brethren. The wall of the rampart which we had still to pierce, and which is, of course, intended to resist cannon shot, seemed to us proof against anything. It is constructed of enormous blocks of granite, jammed tightly together by smaller stones driven in like wedges and the whole is united into one solid mass by means of Roman cement, which has become as hard as the stone itself. We endeavoured with the nails—the only tools we had, and which we had put in wooden handles—to loosen the joints of the stones. With another piece of wood we had made a mallet, and to get the wood necessary for these purposes we had broken up the musket stand and the barrack shelves. But the only result of our efforts was to blunt our implements. What could we do to supply our lack of tools? Our first thought was to take away a bar from one of our bedsteads, which were of iron, and this we did. The bar which we took was two feet in length and about as large round as a man's thumb. After using one of the ends of this bar against the stone we tried what use we could make of it as a lever. But the stones were too hard and too heavy, and our iron bar bent like a switch. What could we do now? We were not disposed to abandon at the last moment a project which had cost us so much toil. And yet we had many times emerged from our tunnel with the skin rubbed off our hands and our faces as red as fire, having hardly succeeded, after long days of fatiguing labour, in working out a stone about as big as one's fist. At length the bright thought occurred to one of us of making the very things which had been intended to secure our confinement contribute towards our escape. We determined to remove one of the iron bars which guarded the window. These bars were five feet and a half in length, and an inch and a half thick. But in order that the warders might not perceive that one of them had been taken away, we first of all made an imitation bar of a piece of wood, cut from one of the broad shelves and which we coloured with ink and blacking. When this was finished and dry, we succeeded in unfastening with nails one of the bars of the window. We watched for a moment when the sentinel on the rampart opposite our window had his back toward us, and little by little loosened the stones in which the bar was set. When this was done, taking advantage of one very lucky moment, we gave the bar a wrench, got it out, and instantly replaced it by the imitation bar of wood. We then took the precaution of stopping up the hole made in loosening the bar with bread crumbs, which we kneaded so as to look like mortar, and afterwards threw a handful of dust over the whole, that the different shades of colour might not betray our device. This bar of iron became in our hands a formidable weapon. Without it we must inevitably have lost all the fruit of our labours. When we were in possession of this formidable tool, as we had now to attack stone, it was impossible for us to continue to work lying flat on our faces, as we had done when it was a simple question of burrowing in the earth. It was absolutely necessary that we should have complete control over all our movements. We were obliged, therefore, before resuming our attack on the wall, to enlarge this part of our tunnel and to excavate in front of the wall a little chamber high enough for two men to work there on their knees, and large enough for us to use the iron bar to advantage. Of this bar we made as occasion required a crowbar or a ram. Then, and not till then, did we make any real impression on the wall. The scraps of information which we had been able to gather from the unguarded talk of the warders had given us a false idea with respect to the thickness of this rampart. We thought it was only about six feet or six feet and a half thick, whereas in reality it was more than 16 feet. When, therefore, after indescribable labour we had worked away the stone bit by bit, and made our hole six feet and a half in depth, we were disconcerted to see no sign that we were approaching the end of our labours. Far from being discouraged by this, however, we redoubled our efforts, and our astonishment increased as the hole became deeper. Still we worked on. The hole became 10ft. deep, then 12ft., then 14ft. in depth, and it was not until we had dug 16½ft. into the wall that the man who happened just then to be at work giving a heavy blow to the stone pierced it, and after being dazzled for a moment by the sudden entry of the light, saw the sea stretching out in front of him. He immediately stopped up the aperture, and came to impart the welcome news to his comrades. We took counsel together, and decided that our escape should be attempted that very night; and here I must interrupt the course of my narative for a moment in order to give the reader a few necessary explanations. How was it, he will say, that the officials did not perceive the destruction of the woodwork which we had been obliged to break up to make the handles of our tools, and the bar of wood with which we had replaced the iron bar of the window? To this question I have a very simple answer to give. The officials of the prison had very little to do with us. The warders never came into our rooms except morning and evening, when they came to call the muster-roll. These visits were made at fixed hours, and I need hardly say that we were always sure to be present when they were made. We took good care, too, only to work in the daytime, for in the silence of night the dull blows struck underground would have been audible above. The warders went from room to room, calling over the muster-roll, and having seen that all the prisoners were in their places immediately retired without troubling themselves about what might be going on. Besides, no *detenu* wishing to retain the good opinion of his comrades ever spoke to the warders, and these latter finding themselves thus isolated, sought no intercourse with the prisoners. Again, *detention* being an essentially political punishment, we were not subjected to hard labour, and within the court as well as in our rooms were absolutely free. Another question which the reader will have asked is this. How did you manage to keep your secret unknown during these four months? Again his curiosity shall be satisfied. There was no secret, and there could not have been any. It was impossible for us to descend into our cellar and tunnel or to remount to the surface without being seen by those of our fellow prisoners who happened to be in our dormitory. The dormitories being open all day long, the prisoners passed freely from one room to another, and by degrees they had all come to know of our resolution. The majority dissuaded us, and endeavoured to point out all the difficulties which stood in our way. Our project seemed to them an absolutely impossible one. They thought that our work having lasted so long the officials had got scent of it, and were letting us go on, because they intended to have soldiers stationed ready to shoot us when we attempted to make our escape. We allowed our comrades to talk thus, and only asked one thing of them, that they would not betray our project. This they all promised, and, as the reader will see, they kept their word. I must, however, add that we had deceived them as to the time of our departure. When they inquired as to the condition of our work we carefully guarded ourselves from revealing the stage at which we had arrived. Several times I gave them to understand that our work would not be finished before the end of January; and on the very day when everything was finished we had given no sign of our approaching departure until we were about to set out. We had nothing more to do but to enlarge the hole we had made in the day, and to get out through that aperture. The rampart which we had pierced is on the left of the citadel, and therefore faces seawards; when the tide is low the sea retires and leaves the rocks dry for a distance of 60ft. or 70ft. around. On the night of our escape the evening muster-roll was called as usual, and we were shut up in our dormitories. Almost immediately two of our number went down to complete the enlargement of the hole; and this labour occupied them two hours. On their return we informed our companions that the moment for our escape had arrived. Their emotion was certainly greater than ours. Before setting out we took the precaution of placing in our beds our boisters, made to look as much as possible like a man's body, and with our nightcaps stuck at the top. We also spread our prison clothes on our beds, as we were in the habit of doing every evening. Our object in adopting these precautions was to deceive the warder when he came in the morning to call over the muster-roll. The stratagem succeeded, and the officials did not know of our flight until 6 o'clock the next evening. This was very fortunate for us, as otherwise we should not have been able to get away any great distance from the citadel, and we should infallibly have been retaken. It was the 14th of November, at 9 o'clock in the evening, the tide was out, and the rocks at the foot of the rampart were left bare. We had been able to find out the times of the tides in the almanack at the canteen. Our precautions had been all carefully taken, and, thanks to the depth of the shaft we had sunk at the entrance of the tunnel and to the slope given to the tunnel itself, the hole which we had made in the wall of the rampart was only 10 feet above the rocks. One after another we crept through the tunnel, and then getting through the hole in the wall we were able, while still clinging with our hands to the wall of the rampart, to reach with a drop the rocks beneath. Then, following all the bends of the wall, and keeping as near to it as possible, we passed around to the land side of the fortress. In like manner we passed along over the beach, keeping as near as possible to the little town, situated about a thousand yards from the fortress, and thus at length, after creeping silently between the huts of the Coast guardsmen, we reached the dry land opposite a little village called Loe Malo. The tide was now coming in. It had been our intention to divide as soon as we were clear of the fortress into two groups of three men each, only six prisoners having ventured to escape. We, however, marched on together and without resting during all the rest of the night in order as quickly as possible to put as much distance as we could between us and the fortress. Our object was to reach some little port of Brittany, and then endeavour to take ship for England. When we were brought to the citadel the authorities had caused us to be minutely searched, and had not left any money in our possession. I had, however, succeeded in concealing a small sum by carefully sewing it into the lining of my coat. This money was of the greatest service to us, as it enabled us on the following morning to take the railway, and thus in a few hours to put a considerable distance between us and the citadel. After marching all night, however, through a drenching rain, if we had presented ourselves as we then were at the railway station, our appearance would have excited suspicion. We had taken the precaution of bringing with us from the prison shirts, brushes, blacking, and, in short, everything necessary to our toilet. In a place of concealment we brushed ourselves up and dressed ourselves to the best of our ability, and when at daylight we presented ourselves at the railway station we were clean and tidy, and appeared to have come from some place very near. I had brought a book away with me from the prison, and this I carried under my arm to give myself the look of a traveller. On our way to the railway station we saw three gendarmes running towards us gun in hand. Without faltering we walked coolly on, and the gendarmes, as we came up, politely stepped aside to let us pass. We took the train for a small port in Brittany, and in the evening succeeded in getting on board an English vessel. We were saved!—*Times.*

A NEW NAVAL RESERVE.

ON Saturday, on board Her Majesty's training-ship President, in the West India Docks, Admiral Tarleton inspected the first enrolled body of Royal Naval Volunteers, who propose to offer their services to the Government to act on the sea in gunboats, as aids to the national "First Line of Defence." The corps thus inspected is intended to form the London contingent of a force to be raised in every port in the Kingdom, and there appears to be very little doubt that it is the germ of a great addition to our naval power as regards the coast defence, the constitution of the force indulging the love of young Englishmen for aquatic and athletic exercise, and affording them, at the same time, the opportunity of displaying the patriotism and loyalty characteristic of the nation. The contingent was drawn up in companies on the upper deck of the old ship, presenting the appearance of a man-of-war's company ready for action. The uniform adopted is that of the Royal Navy, the rank and file having the sailors serge shirts, with the broad blue collars, complete even to the lanyard and knife. On this occasion, "prepared for action," each had cross-belts, cartridge-cases, and cutlasses, and the body was armed with the five-grooved Snider. The members are from the better classes of society—the yachting and boating men of the Thames. Some belong to the great centres of learning, one private is the son of an ex-Cabinet Minister, and the chief establishments in the city of London, as the Bank of England, the General Post Office, and the great assurance offices, supply the main body. The only officer of the force is Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., who has taken the lead in the formation of the contingent, but in no other case, it is understood, will members look forward to holding commissions, as the commands will vest entirely in the hands of Royal Naval officers. On Saturday Admiral Tarleton was received with the usual honours, and then, attended by Mr. Brassey, he made a minute inspection of the ranks. The alarm was then sounded, and the men rushed below to the gun decks, where among other cannon were a couple of the ponderous bottle-shaped weapons known as 7-inch 6½ ton guns. The men now formed into four gun's crews, and went through all the hard labour of loading and firing the guns, the longest time taken over a "round" being a minute and a half. As each crew finished the men were marched away and watched their comrades. When the whole had worked the guns the small-arms were resumed, and the force marched from the ship to an adjacent shed. A short company drill was given to prove the training of the men in marching, and then the "manual" and "platoon" exercises were gone through. In these it was remarkable how well the men acted together, for, the arms being somewhat stiff in the springs, the cutlasses could not be readily unfixed; but with all this the movement of the whole was as of one man. The ranks then opened, and sword drill was gone through in a most creditable manner, right and left hand, the cuts and guards being given at the word of command in the most unhesitating manner.—*Times,* Jan. 20.

NAPOLEON I. AND NAPOLEON III.—It is curious to observe how much greater has been the excitement in this country on the occasion of the death of the late Emperor of the French than that created by the death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena in 1821. It is true that when the news of his death on the 5th of May arrived in England on the 4th of July following, public attention was much taken up with the discussion of the question as to the legal right of Queen Caroline to participate in the ceremony of the coronation, but considering all things, it seems surprising now-a-days that more "sensation" was not caused by the news from St. Helena. *The Times* gave a leading article on the subject on the 5th of July, winding up with this observation, "Bonaparte's son still lives, it is true; but how far he may ever become an object of interest with any great party of the French nation is a point on which we will not speculate." Soon we saw him lying in state in his full uniform, with the crucifix on his breast; his priest stood at the foot of his couch weeping, in deep mourning; at the head stood General Bertrand and Count Montholon similarly employed; but what particularly claimed our sympathy was the appearance of Madame Bertrand, who was in the adjoining room, weeping bitterly, and whose converse discovered the strength of her attachment, and her deep regret for the deceased."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.

DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the reception on the 1st of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes' walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.

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